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BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 21, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 18, 1896.

There were 14 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 16; 98 from yellow fever, a decrease of 39; none from smallpox, 4 in the foregoing week; 19 from beriberi, an increase of 12; 3 from enteric fever, a decrease of 8; 52 from tuberculosis, an increase of 11; and 1 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week. From all causes there were 471 deaths, a decrease of 54.

Yellow fever.—This disease, as usual, is steadily declining with the lower temperature, the only successful means we have here for ameliorating the epidemic. I have no news this week from the infected districts in the interior; only it appears that the fever has prevailed to some extent in Nitheroy, on the other side of the bay.

Smallpox.—This is the first week we have had for a long time without one death from this disease, though 8 new cases have been reported. The authorities are calling on the people to be vaccinated and revaccinated, as fearing a renewal of the epidemic, but all opinions on this subject are really only conjecture. On the whole, there is a decided improvement in the health of the town this week.

Since last week the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: April 14, steamship *Parahyba*, French, from Santos for New Orleans, La.; April 18, steamship *Words-worth*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; April 20, steamship *Roman Prince*, from Santos for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary reports of Santiago—Smallpox increasing in Santiago and Manzanillo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 2, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that after some heavy rain falls and higher rise in the temperature the public health in this city has become worse and the death rate higher, the records showing a total of 69 deaths for the week ended May 2. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 4 from smallpox, 8 from typhomalarial fever, 10 from tuberculosis, 7 from remittent fever, 5 from entero-colitis, the rest from noncontagious diseases. There are 64 cases of smallpox under treatment at the smallpox hospital, but I am unable to state the number of cases in the town, owing to the unwillingness of the people to report their sick cases for fear of their being taken to the pesthouse.

Yellow fever still continues to rage among the unacclimated inhabitants, and the number of cases increases daily as the temperature becomes higher.

Malarial fevers of low type are very common; so are intestinal diseases, such as summer diarrhea and dysentery.

As you will see by the number of deaths this week, the mortality is higher than it ever was, taking into account the decrease of the popula-